

**BEFORE THE TENNESSEE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION**

IN RE: Paul H. & Nadine Byrum )  
Dist. 5, Map 92, Control Map 92, Parcel 32.00 ) Dickson County  
Residential Property )  
Tax Year 2007 )

**INITIAL DECISION AND ORDER**

**Statement of the Case**

The subject property is presently valued as follows:

<u>LAND VALUE</u>	<u>IMPROVEMENT VALUE</u>	<u>TOTAL VALUE</u>	<u>ASSESSMENT</u>
\$23,500	\$112,200	\$135,700	\$33,925

An appeal has been filed on behalf of the property owner with the State Board of Equalization. The undersigned administrative judge conducted a hearing in this matter on November 26, 2007 in Charlotte, Tennessee. In attendance at the hearing were Paul and Nadine Byrum, the appellants, and Gail Wren, Dickson County Property Assessor.

**FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

Subject property consists of a single family residence situated on a 0.92 acre lot at 623 Pond Road in Dickson, Tennessee.

The taxpayers contended that subject property should be valued at a maximum of \$115,000. In support of this position, the taxpayers argued that the 2007 countywide reappraisal caused the appraisal of their property to increase excessively. The taxpayers noted that they have made no significant improvements to subject property since they purchased it in 1996 and Administrative Judge Pete Loesch valued the property at only \$113,900 in 2001. In addition, the taxpayers asserted that the current appraisal of subject property does not achieve equalization given the assessor's appraisals of nearby parcels. Finally, the taxpayers maintained that comparable sales support a reduction in value.

The assessor contended that subject property should remain valued at \$135,700. In support of this position, four comparable sales were introduced into evidence. In addition, the assessor introduced three property record cards into evidence to show that subject property has in fact, been appraised consistently with comparable properties in the area.

The basis of valuation as stated in Tennessee Code Annotated Section 67-5-601(a) is that "[t]he value of all property shall be ascertained from the evidence of its sound, intrinsic and immediate value, for purposes of sale between a willing seller and a willing buyer without consideration of speculative values . . ."



After having reviewed all the evidence in the case, the administrative judge finds that the subject property should be valued at 135,700 based upon the presumption of correctness attaching to the decision of the Dickson County Board of Equalization.

Since the taxpayer is appealing from the determination of the Dickson County Board of Equalization, the burden of proof is on the taxpayer. See State Board of Equalization Rule 0600-1-.11(1) and *Big Fork Mining Company v. Tennessee Water Quality Control Board*, 620 S.W.2d 515 (Tenn. App. 1981).

The administrative judge finds that the fair market value of subject property as of January 1, 2007 constitutes the relevant issue. The administrative judge finds that the Assessment Appeals Commission has repeatedly rejected arguments based upon the amount by which an appraisal has increased as a consequence of reappraisal. For example, the Commission rejected such an argument in *E.B. Kissell, Jr.* (Shelby County, Tax Years 1991 and 1992) reasoning in pertinent part as follows:

The rate of increase in the assessment of the subject property since the last reappraisal or even last year may be alarming but is not evidence that the value is wrong. It is conceivable that values may change dramatically for some properties, even over so short of time as a year. . .

The best evidence of the present value of a residential property is generally sales of properties comparable to the subject, comparable in features relevant to value. Perfect comparability is not required, but relevant differences should be explained and accounted for by reasonable adjustments. If evidence of a sale is presented without the required analysis of comparability, it is difficult or impossible for us to use the sale as an indicator of value. . . .

Final Decision and Order at 2.

Respectfully, the administrative judge finds that the four sales listed on page 3 of the taxpayers' exhibit cannot receive any weight absent additional analysis. The administrative judge finds that the sales were not adjusted and encompass a wide range of properties. For example, the properties contain anywhere from 1-14 acres and sold for \$65,000 to \$133,000. Similarly, one of the homes is a mobile home.

The administrative judge finds that the taxpayer's equalization argument must be rejected. The administrative judge finds that the State Board of Equalization has historically adhered to a market value standard when setting values for property tax purposes. See *Appeals of Laurel Hills Apartments, et al.* (Davidson County, Tax Years 1981 and 1982, Final Decision and Order, April 10, 1984). Under this theory, an owner of property is entitled to "equalization" of its demonstrated market value by a ratio which reflects the



overall level of appraisal in the jurisdiction for the tax year in controversy.<sup>1</sup> The State Board has repeatedly refused to accept the *appraised* values of purportedly comparable properties as sufficient proof of the *market* value of a property under appeal. For example, in *Stella L. Swope* (Davidson County, Tax Years 1993 and 1994), the Assessment Appeals Commission rejected such an argument reasoning as follows:

The assessor's recorded values for other properties may suffer from errors just as Ms. Swope has alleged for her assessment, and therefore the recorded values cannot be assumed to prove market value.

Final Decision and Order at 2.

#### ORDER

It is therefore ORDERED that the following value and assessment be adopted for tax year 2007:

<u>LAND VALUE</u>	<u>IMPROVEMENT VALUE</u>	<u>TOTAL VALUE</u>	<u>ASSESSMENT</u>
\$23,500	\$112,200	\$135,700	\$33,925

It is FURTHER ORDERED that any applicable hearing costs be assessed pursuant to Tenn. Code Ann. § 67-5-1501(d) and State Board of Equalization Rule 0600-1-.17.

Pursuant to the Uniform Administrative Procedures Act, Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 4-5-301—325, Tenn. Code Ann. § 67-5-1501, and the Rules of Contested Case Procedure of the State Board of Equalization, the parties are advised of the following remedies:


1. A party may appeal this decision and order to the Assessment Appeals Commission pursuant to Tenn. Code Ann. § 67-5-1501 and Rule 0600-1-.12 of the Contested Case Procedures of the State Board of Equalization. Tennessee Code Annotated § 67-5-1501(c) provides that an appeal “**must be filed within thirty (30) days from the date the initial decision is sent.**” Rule 0600-1-.12 of the Contested Case Procedures of the State Board of Equalization provides that the appeal be filed with the Executive Secretary of the State Board and that the appeal “**identify the allegedly erroneous finding(s) of fact and/or conclusion(s) of law in the initial order**”; or
2. A party may petition for reconsideration of this decision and order pursuant to Tenn. Code Ann. § 4-5-317 within fifteen (15) days of the entry of the order. The petition for reconsideration must state the specific grounds upon which relief is requested. The filing of a petition for reconsideration is not a prerequisite for seeking administrative or judicial review; or

<sup>1</sup> See Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 67-5-1604-1606. Usually, in a year of reappraisal – whose very purpose is to appraise all properties in the taxing jurisdiction at their fair market values – the appraisal ratio is 1.0000 (100%). That is the situation here.

3. A party may petition for a stay of effectiveness of this decision and order pursuant to Tenn. Code Ann. § 4-5-316 within seven (7) days of the entry of the order.

This order does not become final until an official certificate is issued by the Assessment Appeals Commission. Official certificates are normally issued seventy-five (75) days after the entry of the initial decision and order if no party has appealed.

ENTERED this 30th day of November, 2007.

  
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MARK J. MINSKY  
ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE  
TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES DIVISION

c: Paul H. & Nadine Byrum  
Gail Wren, Assessor of Property